mated that he knew nothing of the gam s. A roar of laughter greeted the dilemma in which the two lawyers found themselves. Mr. Conkling, after a desperate offort, found that he was after the word "limit," and wanted to know if there was a "regular limit." Jachne said "no." He also declared he had not played with one "Billy " Moloney.

Q.—Do you know a Mr. Scott † A.—I do. Q.—What's his first name! A.—I don't know. I made his acquaintance on his coming to my place of business for business purposes. He called not over half a dozen

times.
Q. Where did you see him last? A.—In the Broomest place.
Q.—Did you recently hear that Mr. Scott bad made a statement and reduced it to writing? A.—Yes.
Q.—When? A.—A week ago.
Q.—Net a fortught? A.—No.
Q.—Who gave you the information? A.—My counsel.
Q.—Do you know where Mr. Scott is now? A.—I do

Col.
Q.—If you wanted to know where he is, what would you do f A.—I really don't know. I know so little boot him that I should not know how to go to work to

b. Were you informed of the import of his statement? O.—were you intermed of the import of his statement!
"—Partially, I think I was.
Q.—Did you then see Mr. Alter ! A.—I have seen him eince.
Q.—You saw him that same day, did you not? A.—I
can't recollect.

Pid Mr. Newcombe go to see Mr. Alter † A.—Not Q.-Did Mr. Newcombe go to my knowledge. Q.-Did you send for Mr. Alter to come to your house! Q.-Did you send for Mr. Alter to come to your house! I can't recollect. I frequently send for him. It is possi-Q - Did yen be the collect. I frequently send to be that I did this time.
Q.-Did you, within a week, send a special messenger
Q.-Did you, within a week, send a special messenger
to him! A.-I did.
to him! A.-I did.
A.-My brother. That had no

Who was that † A.—My brother. That had no action with this matter. The time 1 sent for Mr. Alter was last night.
Q.—After hearing of Mr. Scott's statement did you speak to Mr. Alter of it when you saw him? A.—I don't on said nothing to him about a safe there † A.— recollect that I did. Possibly I did, but I don't

-You hear Mr. Alter's testimony ! A.-I did. -And you did not talk to him afterward about

G.—And you did not talk to him afterward about the safe t A.—I probably talked about the case.

G.—Those questions I put to Mr. After touched you pretty hearly, did they not i A.—I think not.

G.—You heard him asked whether he had stated that that safe in your place contained the 'boodle' and that he had been sent out to change a \$1,000 bill. Did that not touch you i A.—No, sir; because there was no truth in it. In it.

Q.—Did the supposition that such things were true not teuch you! A.—Putting it in that way it did. I paid no attention to the matter after counsel spoke to me.

Mr. Conkling endeavored to ascertain how deeply Mr.

Jachne had been affected by the allegation that "n great sum of money for venal purposes" to influence the witness and other Aldermen was in his "keep." The witness admitted that he had read and heard the allegations about the "safe" and the "boodle."

Q.—I wish to get an explanation of your indifference to so grave a charge, so that you cannot recollect whether you spoke to Mr. Alter or not about it, is that so I A.—I probably did speak to him, but I recollect no icular conversation. -Did you know Alderman Patrick Kenney † A.-I

He is dead if A.—He is. -When did you become acquainted with Whitam mov't A.-After lentered the Board. -When did you last see him! A.-I think about weeks ago, either at the Astor House or the City between 11 and 3.

three weeks ago, either at the Astor House or the City Hall, between 11 and 3.

Q—10 you know where he is ! A.—I do not.
Q—Taken any pains to find out ! A.—I have not.
Q—Do you know where he lives ! A.—In Lexingtonave. I libits, near Forty-fifth st; so I have been toid. I
have hever been in the house.
Q.—You know William Harney, the liquor-seller at
Varick and Houston sts. ! A.—I do. I have been in the
habit of going there to the last four or five years.
Q—Do you recollect one evening within three weeks
when you met Murty J. Clark and others at Harney's,
when some one read the testimony of the day aloud!
A—I do. William Leonard read the paper. Another
present was William Conner. I went away with him to
the Amsterdam Club to attend a reception.
Q—Did you maform any one what you were going to
de or whom to see! A.—I have no recollection of it.
Q—Did you say you were going to prepare for a certain matter. A.—I recollect nothing of the kind.
Q—Did you make any communications as a blind !
A—No, sir.

Q.—Did you make hay the A.—No, sir. A.—He has Q.—Do you know how Mr. Clark lives! A.—He has Q.—Do you know how man of means. He devotes

the reputation of being a man of means. He devotes himself to picasure.

1. Q.—Were cards a part of the picasure at Harney's A.—At times; drinking and talking were features of the THE FAMOUS AUGUST MEETING.

Mr. Jachne said that a part of Mr. Clark's occupation "walking around," not as a pedestrian, but for

Mr. Cookling then took up the Lyddy suit. Mr. Jachne had first heard of it through the newspapers. Regarding the famous 9 a. m. session of the Board, at which the franchise was first passed over the Mayor's veto, Mr.

Jachne said:

1 agned the call for that meeting the evening before at my house. It was brought to me by Mr. Moloney. He said the chairman of the Railroad Committee desired a special meeting the next morning.

6.—Who was the chairman it A.—Mr. McLoughlin.

7.—He is now dead it A.—Yes, sir.

7.—You knew that the Lyddy injunction had up to that time kept the Board from acting it A.—I did. I do not recollect that Mr. Moloney fold me that the injunction had been aissoived. He called at about 7:30 p. m.

7.—Whet names had already been signed to the call?

8.—I do not recollect.

9.—Why you know that Alderman Waite then lived at A.—I do not recollect.

O.—Did you know that Alderman Waite then lived at

New-London and that an arrangement had been made to bring him here by special boat l A.—I did not. Mr. Jaeline went out after Moloney called, he said, but he did not remember where he went or that some one called in his absence, whom he hunted up late that night after learning of the cail. Q .- How long did the meeting the next morning last t

Mr. Jachne's memory was wholly defective as to the details of the meeting, or as to what happened afterward that day. Q.-Did you see Mr. Richmond, president of the Surface road, that day! A.-I never saw Mr. Richmond

until I saw him here in court Q.—What were your annual expenses, apart from elections, in 1884 or 1885; A.—I never took any ac-Q.—What was your house rent for 1884! A.—I lease it for \$7.00 and sublet a floor and a room for \$100, leav

it for \$750 and sublet a floor and a room for \$400, feaving \$350 for my rest.
Q.—Your personal habits were rather expensive, were they not! A.—I never thought so.
Q.—How much money did you win at poker in 1884?
A.—I cannot tell you. I kept no account of it. If you will mark the range, I will try to tell you.
Q.—I)d you win a cent? A.—I did.
Q.—Ind you win \$1,000,000 it A.—No.

"There's the range," said Mr. Conkling, blandly; "I can't tell from that range," the Alderman sighed,

"I can't tell from that range," the Alderman signed.
Q—Did you win or lose! A.—I was a fortunate claver.
Q—Did you win \$1,000 f A.—I should think more.
Q—Did you win \$2,000 f A.—Very probably I did. I can't say as to \$2,500.
Q—How was it in 1885 f A.—About the same.
Q—Did you win any money on bets in 1884 f A.—I did.
The largest was on the Presidency. I think it was on a bet of \$300 to \$500 that Mr. Clevelland would be elected.
It was made through Mr. Harney, who made another bet for ine.

for me. Of the condition of the conditio gether. Mr. Conkling-Oh, you "went snucks!" A.-That

Mr. Considered, year
was it.
Q.—Was any present made to you in 1884 of a diamond? A.—A diamond badge.
Q.—Did you buy any expensive diamonds in 1884? A.
—Not that I remember.
Q.—Did you sell a \$1,000 diamond in 1884? I don't
recall any now.
Q.—Did you buy \$1,000 worth of diamonds? A.—Yes, d yen buy \$1,000 worth of diamonds ? A.—Yes,

Mr. Seward here asked Mr. Newcombe it was not true that about two weeks ago he (Newcombe) had informed him that a man was offering to fell to the highest bid-der a certain written statement signed by John Scott, and that the offer of it had been made to Mr. Newcombe, who had refused it. Mr. Newcombo answered : is true." He afterward stated that the man had offered the statement at his office, one regarding Mr. Jachne, but that the enraged counsel had told him to leave the office or he would kick him out. Mr. Newcombe re ported the matter to Mr. Seward. It is supposed that Scott is the "diamond broker" who reported that Alter had pointed to the safe and said : "There is where the

boodle was," and that Alter had said that he had been sent out to change a \$1,000 bill. MR. MARTINE TESTIFIES.

District-Attorney Martine was called and produced the correspondence he had had with Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton touching Mr. Jachne and the silverware. The first letter from Mrs. Hamilton ran :

from Mrs. Hamilton ran:

48 West 38th-st., New-York, March 25.

To the Honorable Mr. Maktins, District-Attorney.

Dean Sin: Now that we have finished with the thieves I would like to ask your advice as to how and in what manner to preceed against the receiver of my property. I am advised that we have sufficient evidence against the man in question, Mr. Henry W. Jackne, to bring the matter before the Grand Jury, but if there were any other way by which I could recover the value of my property, which (I am given to understand by police officers) has all been melted, I would greatly prefer it, as it is sorely disagreeable to me to have the publicity of a trial. Hoping for your kindly advice upon the subject, and with thanks for your favor in the past, I remain, with great respect, yours very truly.

GERTHEUDE VAN C. HAMILTON.

"To that I sent this response on the same day," said Mr. Martine. His answer was:

Mrs. GERTRUDE VAN C. HAMILTON.
MADAME: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply begin to state that if you will place me in possession of such facts as have come to your knowledge its relation to the matter to which you refer is shall be happy to take such action as may seem to me proper in the premises. Yours truly, RANDOLPH B. MARTINE, District-Attorney.

Mrs. Hamilton then sent Mr. Martine this communication.

148 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1.

Hon. Mr. MARTINE. Hon. Mr. MARTINE.

DEAR SIE: I regret that I have been unable to reply to your letter before. I have been making up my mind what was best to do under the circumstances, and have now combuded to let matters rest as they are. Thanking you for your kindness and prompt response to my letter, I have the honor to remain, very truly and respectfully yours.

GRETEUDE VAN C. HAMILTON.

Mr. Martine then continued: This is the entire correspondence. Upon the receipt of the first letter I sent for Mr. Jachne, and he came. I told him of the letter. He seemed surprised and stated that he absolutely knew nothing about the receipt of the goods at that place; that he was not the proprietor of

the premises; that he had sold them and his only interest there was a chattel mortgage. I told him that as it had been shown on trial that the goods were stolen, although he denied knowledge of it, but if he had any interest in the premises, the only thing that was left was to comply with the request of this lady and see that restitution was made. He never told me whether he would or not. I knew nothing more of it until this last communication from Mrs. Hamilton. I afterward heard that the matter had been adjusted. I want to say that I did not advise or deem it proper that I should advise Alderman Jachne; nor was there any conversation relative to his being a public official. The case was treated the same as any other case in the office. There was the charge; the goods had been traced to those premises and it seemed proper, under the circumstances, inasmon as there was a denial of any guity knowledge that the goods had been stolen, that restination should be made. The charge against Alderman Jachne of having received stolen goods was investigated by myself and the Recerder. From the facts that were laid before us we both concluded officially that there was no case for indictment; that we could not, if we got an indictment, probably obtain a conviction. Therefore it was not proper for us to indict.

INSPECTOR BYRNES CALLED. Inspector Byrnes was the next witness. The official

report of Mrs. Hamilton's loss placed the value of the property at \$750, he said. The Inspector stated that he had sought to trace the stolen property before Mrs. Hamilton called on him. At his first interher, she had said that the thieves had stated that the property was taken to a place in Broome-st., but no number had been given. The Inspector proceeded:

had stated that the property was taken to a place as Broomest, but no number had been given. The Inspector proceeded:

She had concluded, from informationly high I, until them knew nothing of, that the property went to Aiderman Jaehne's place. She gave me a piece of paper and said one of the thieves had given it to her as containing the address in Broomest. It bore the name of John Allan. She said she had got the address on the promise of making the convert's sentence as light as possible under the circumstances, [Laughter]. Mrs. Hamilton said she did not believe Ailan had got the property as he was in her empiey and she had paid him \$200 to follow up the matter. I sent for Allan. He dealed that he had received the property or knew anything about it. I sent for Jaehne and told him of Mrs. Hamilton's charges. That was the second time I had ever seen him. He positively denied the charges and said he had sold out. Mrs. Hamilton came a second time and sold out. Mrs. Hamilton came a second time and said she was sure Jachne had the property. She decimed to tell who informed her. I said it would be necessary for me to know if I were to follow up the execution to the had to the had gone to Jachne, that Jachne partially confessed it and he had offered Price \$100. I said that this was queer. Price under such circumstances should have arrested Jachne; he could have turned over the bill and have written on it the date and the words: "Received this day from William Jachne; I went to see the other thief, Lyons, and he denied that the other thief had been telling that story to get his sentence reduced and added that he knew nothing about it. I heard that Detective O'Brien had said that he sentence reduced and added that he knew nothing about it. I heard that Detective O'Brien had said that he sentence reduced and added that he knew nothing about it. I heard that Detective O'Brien had said that he was a praid to arrest Aiderman Jachne because he was a politician. I called him before me at roll-cail and said If I could corrobor

Mr. Seward asked the Inspector if Captain Williams had made the report to him which Mr. Seward then handed him. The Inspector acknowledged the report as a genuine article, and at Mr. seward's request read that there had been stolen at some time; "One overcoat, dark blue, silk lining," made by Patterson & Co., in Sixth-ave. Mr. Byrnes was excused after adding "Recorder Smyth said that there was no evidence against anybody having any guilty knowledge in receiving the property."

DETECTIVE PRICE RECALLED.

Detective Price was next recalled. He made a detailed statement covering his entire connection with Mrs. Hamilton's case. He told his story in a straightforward, impetuous fashion, like a man who wanted to tell only the truth and was in a great hurry. His manner was in the train and was he always and the striking contrast to the dawdiing, evasive fashion which characterized Alderman Jachne when he gave his testimony. Mr. Price said that he had tried to find out Mrs. Hamilton's stolen silverware had been taken, but failed to find any trace of it. The first intination he got that it had been taken to Alderman Jachne's Broome-st. jeweiry store came from Mrs. Hamilton herself. He had been present at an interview

Jachne's Broome-st. jeweiry store came from Mrs. Hamilton herseif. He had been present at an interview with one of the thieves who was convicted of steading the silverware. He denied all knowledge as to where the silver had been taken: "I have got to go sway." he said," and am golt gaway with my mouth shut."

Subsequently Mrs. Hamilton called at the station house and said that she had received information which convinced her that Alderman Juchne had her silverware. "She was charged fall of information about this man," said Mr. Price. "N. police officer could have been better informed about him." She told of other stolen property that had been taken to Jachne's store and gave the names of the people from whom it had been stolen. She refused to give the name of her informant. Captain Williams told her to go home and sleep ever the nevter and he would investigate it. The next day Price calcel at Jachne's store. Jachne was not there and he stated the object of his visit to George Alter. After told him to call at Juchne's house: that he would be told that Jachne was out, but that if he said that he (Alter) sent him he would be allowed to see Jachne. When he called at Jachne's house fra Jachne was not answered his ring and told him that the Alderman was not answered his ring and told him that the Alderman was not had been to he was and that he had called to trace Mrs. Hamilton's stolen silverware; that she had assured him it had been taken to his jeweiry stere.

"This woman means bustness, Mrs. Jachne," he said, "and if you bought it in good talth let me know." Jachne replied that he would him kabout the matter, and that he would have to see George Alter about it before he could take any action. Finally he said: "You go up town and houd this woman of till this afternoon. If you do I will make it an object to you. Then you can you do I will make it an object to you. Then you can you do I will make it an object to you. Then you can you do I will make it an object to you. Then you can

do I will make it an object to you. Then you can me agait this afternoon." "I am not here for that pose," replied Price, "I can be of no assistance to

Frice then went away with the understanding that he was to see Jacane again at the store about 1 o'clock. He met Captain Williams in the street and told him of his interview with Jachne. He then went in search of Mrs. Hamilton and found her at Mora's photographic gallery; and told her of his talk with Jachne.

"Why, you will find two pieces of my silverware in his room," he said.

Price renied that he had not noticed any allyer was the

is room." he said. Price replied that he had not noticed any sliverware in he room, but that he would go back and see if he could or any.

Did you get anything I' she then asked sharply.

No," replied Price, "but I might have come away a

richer man.

Price then went to the Broome-st store again and Jaehne took him into an inner room.

"Price," he said, "Taylor has not squealed."

"I don't know whether he has or not "replied Price.
"I can't get the silver anyhow" said Jaehne; "we melt it down as fast as it comes in, and Mrs. Hamilton

can't prove anything.

When Price was about to go Jachne took from his pecket a relief bills, took from the roll a \$100 bill and handed it to Price, saying:

"Here take this for your trouble; and keep your rooth shut."

outh shut."
'I don't want it," replied Price."
'Yes you do," replied Jachne and put it in Price's cket. Price took it out and said, "I am not above king money when I have carned it, but I have not med this and can't take it." With that he returned the

earned this and can't take it.

when he is a rectained the manual of the money to Jachne.

"This is the whole truth about this matter," said Price with energy when he reached this stage in his testimony.

"Jachne is here and he can't dispute a word of it."

Mr. Price then told of other meetings with Jachne in the street. On one occasion he consigned Mrs. Hamilton to the infernal regions and told Price to take that mes sage to her. He of course refused, saying: "It is your fight, not mine; fight it out if you want to.

He had subsequently learned from Mrs. Hamilton that she had received the information which led her to suspect Jachne from Detective O'Brien.

DETECTIVE O'BRIEN'S LETTER.

Mr. Seward read a letter which Mr. O'Brien wrote to Mrs. Hamilton on August 12, 1885, detailing how he had recovered an overcoat which the thieves had taken from Mrs. Hamilton's house when they stole the silverware. He was afraid that Mrs. Hamilton might be disposed to give more credit to Detective Price than to him and so

give more credit to Detective Price than to him and so he wrote:

Now in conclusion I wish to say that you must remember that at the time of your robsery I was working up an Adams Express robbery case. Consequently it was tuily a month or so before I gave any attention to or knew any of the real facts of your case. But this was not so with Detective James K. Price, of the Iwenty minth Precinct. He knew every detail and no doubt informed you from time to time that he could get no trace of your property; that he had visited all the pawnbrokers without success. He also took you to several station houses and courts to identify thieves detected in the commission of similar robberies. Now I ask you in all candor, does he deserve any credit from you whatever or was he truthful! I piedze you my word that if I had had your case In band as the start I would have had the overcoat and thieves in forty-eight hours after the robbety and perhaps the original silver. Perhaps I had better explain how it could be done by Mrs. H. herself without the aid of any detective. By simply doing what any sensible petson would do in looking for last or stolen property, and that is to visit all the pawnbrokers and glance over their books. On the 17th of January the day of the robbery) at Moses Blair's, No. 45 Sixth ave, near Pourth st. an overcoat was pawned for 86 and perhaps several others. When this place was visited on Monday following the pawnbroker would show coats and on looking them over would be found as it remains to day) one with "Schuyler Hamilton, jr.," upon it, and Patterson Bros., tailors, No. 445 Sixth ave, also The pawn-broker knew the boy who pawned it as he supposed for his simployer. Metilinchy. The boy could casely have been arrested and as fam informed did not know it was stolen, would ecrtainly tell who the man was that sent him from Mrs. Fogarty's with it. Mr. Price has spoken to friends of nine since the termination of your case and has made the boast that I got the theves but that he got the theves!

When this letter was finished Detective Price was on his feet in a moment, with a request that he be allowed to make a statement. He was in too great a hurry to wait for that permission to be granted and proceeded to say that diligent inquiry had been made of the pawnbrokers and that a postal card had been sent to every pawnbroker in the city describing the lost property, and that, furthermore there was not pawnshop at Fourth-st.

and Sixth-ave. . Detective Price retired feeling that he had sufficiently

refuted O'Brien's aspersions upon his ability and charactor as a detective.

The committee then adjourned to Monday at 11

o'clock. WHO CAN PUNISH FOR PERJURY! QUESTION WHETHER THE STATE HAS JURISDIC

TION IN THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING. The letter from District-Attorney Martine o the State Senate Committee, which was delivered on Friday, was not made public yesterday by Mr. Martine He said, however, that the substance of it was that be had called the attention of the committee to the laws relating to offences committed on territory that had been ceded to the United States, especially with reference to the crime of perjury, if that offence should be committed by any of the witnesses before the committee while they are sitting in the Post-Office Building, which is built on land coded to the United States. Recorder Smyth decided a few days ago that De Mana, the Italian interpreter who was convicted of grand larceny for receiving money raudulently in the Post Office building, could not be held under the State laws, as the act had been commit ted on land ceded to the United States The Constitution gives the United States exclusive jurisdiction over offences committed on its territory. Mr. Martine said that he thought it his duty, as soon as the Recorder had ren fered an opinion that seemed to bear on that subject, to communicate the law on it to the committee. He said that he was out of town when of the testimony of Alderman Jachne and he returned immediately to this city to appear before the

Assistant United States District-Attorney Foster, who us charge of the criminal business of the District-Attorner's office, said that undoubtedly offences commit ted on the territory ceded to the United States were under the exclusive cognizance of the United States. He did not question Recorder Smyth's application of the law to the Post Office building. Mr. Foster said that the Revised Statutes contained a provision that might cover

such a case as this. Section 5,391 is: "If any offence be committed in any place which has been or may hereafter be ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not prohibited, or the punishment therefor is not specially provided for, by any law of the United States, such offence shall be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated, now in force, provide for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State

when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any presecution for such offence in any court of the United States."

Mr. Postor said that he understood that the section had been applied to various minor offences. No case of perjury committed in the United States building, not in a case coming under the United States building, not in a case coming under the United States laws, has arisen, which demanded construction.

Clarence A. Seward, one of the counsel for the Senate Committee, called on District-Attorney Martine at the close of the session of the countities, and remained in consultation with him for a short time. Mr. Martine said that the call was on official business and that he could not make public its object.

APPROVING THE KLADING PLAN.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SYNDICATE AND THE RECONSTRUCTION TRUSTEES.

It was announced officially yesterday afternoon that the Morgan-Welsh syndicate had approved the plan prepared by the Reading Reconstruction Trustees. While the plan itself will not be made public probably until after the meeting of the trustees on Tuesday, it is understood that it is virtually the one originally proposed and that the modifications are only slight concessions to the junior securities. The opposition of Mr. Gowen to the syndicate seems to have been harmless. The following correspondence shows the complete unanimity between the syndicate and the

trustees:

To Messrs, J. Lowber Welsh and J. Pierpont Morgan:
Dean Sirs: On the 11th day of February, 1886, I submitted to the Reading Reorganization Trustees your letter addressed to me containing the proposition of the syndicate in regard to the organization of the Reading Realized and its affiliated lines. The terms proposed by you were approved by the Board, with a modification as to the fifth voting trustee and also as to the fifth member of the Executive Committee, and in consultation with you and also with Mr. Morgan by telegraph it was mutually agreed that Henry E. West be selected as the fifth man on the Executive Committee and Robert H. Sayre as the fifth voting trustee. In all other respects the proposition was approved, the details hereafter to be settled by yourself and the Board.

The Board of Trustees is now prepared to meet you for the purpose of settling these details. In the meantime Mussirs, Harris & Baddle, as counsel of the board, have been instructed to meet your connect to the control of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the portion of the Committee of the proposition of

tion by yourseives as wen as the tion by Yours respectfully, John B.
Chairman Reconstruction Man JOHN B. GARRETT,

Chairman Reconstruction Trustees,
PRILADELTHIA, March 13, 1886.

PRILADELTHIA, March 13, 1886.

Sir. We have received a copy of your plan for the reorganization of the Reading Raifroad and Coal and Iron
Company. We accept the alterations you have made of
the original plan agreed upon between the trusters and
the syndicate and confirmed by you in your letter of
February 11 list. We are now prepared to have you
same the plan to those in interest and assume for the
syndicate the responsibility therein agreed upon. We
will give direction to any counsel to at once prepare the
papers necessary in the matter. Yours very truly,
L. LOWIN WILSH,
J. PIERREPONT MORGAN,
J. C. BULLITT.

BASEBALL AT THE POLOGROUNDS IN APRIL. the Polo Grounds during April. Manager Mutrie said yesterday that he would offer a bandsome trophy, consisting of a silk flag similar to the one presented to Yale College in 1883, to the college team which makes the best showing against the New-York club during April. Some of the college clubs will play more than twice, consome of the confect close will play intertain two, sequently the the first two games only of the series will count. The Columbia College wine has permission to use the Pelo Grounds during the remainder of this month, and the club will begin outdoor practice to-morrow. The New-York League nine will play with the following clubs to April on the Pole Grounds:

April 2	Columb Ya Columb Columb Buffa

FIVE-CENT LUNCH FOR DRYGOODS MEN. The drygoods district yesterday flocked to the opening of a 5-cent buffet lunch in Broadway, near White-st. Tall clerks and short ones, lean men and fat men, pale-faced lads in threadbare clothes and well dressed, prosperous looking proprietors, jostled against each other in the attempt to serve themselves after the fashion of the house. The articles of food are spread out on hinged buffets. Every man helps himself to what he wants, goes to a counter and gets a check and pays the cashier and "moves on" to make room for another. The cashier and "moves on" to make room for another. The proprietor of the place started the 5-cent business in lower Broadway, opened another lunch-room in Wall-st, and now tak's of extending the system all over the city and becoming the 5-cent Delmonico of Gotham. Detmonico's downtown Broadway place is soon to be moved up street to the drygoods district, which will thus be provided with the extremes of catering.

REGRET AT CHIEF MAHEDY'S DEATH. The chiefs of the Fire Department yesterday met at Headquarters and passed resolutions of regret for the death of Battalion Chief Mahedy. Chief Shay announced that Mahedy's funeral would take place Shay announced that Mahedy's functal would take place to-day at No. 283 Henry-st. at 1 p. m. A battallon of four companies of Bremen, led by Chief Grequel, will form the functal escort. The dead man's horse and wagon, covered with mourning trappings, will be led behind the hearse. Information was sent to Headquarters jesterday that Frederick Dennicker, whose beer wagon came in collision with Engine No. 20 in Stantonston Friday, had died from his injuries. It was said that Dennicker's death was due to his own carrelessness. He jumped from his sest when he saw the engine approaching.

RECOKLYN DEMOCRATS RECOME ANGRY. The appointment of Richard J. Scranton, of the Seventh, Ward, New-York, to the position of receiver in the Construction Department of the Navy Yard, Brook lyn, in place of Mr. Peck, who was dismissed on Friday by Secretary Whitney, was a bitter disapby Secretary Whitney, was a bitter disappointment to the Brooklyn Navy Yard politicians of the Democratic stripe. Seranton was recommended to the President by Congressman." Tim." Campbell, and the Kings County men feel mad that the leader of the County Democracy has got the best of them. Mr. Peck, his predecessor, neld office for fifteen years, and the only known cause of his removal is his politics; he is a Republican and a member of the Order of the Royal Arcanum.

COFFEE DRANK TO AID A SCHOOL FOR NURSES. A Kaffee Klatsch was given at the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, No. 5 Livingstoneplace, yesterday, from 4 to 7 p. m., in aid of a training school for narses. The house was fragrant with flowers and a mandolin quartet made tinking music. Caps of coffee-in souvenir saucers were drunk by the many friends of the infirmary present, and the wards were afterward thrown open for inspection.

THE COWBOY'S CHALLENGE. A. O. Babel, the cowboy planist, will play this even-

ing at the Star Theatre. The cow-boy and his manager, L. B. Pike, offer to pay \$500 to a charity if any one can prove that the C. B. was not born and raised in Texas, that he ever received any musical education, that he knows a note of music, or that he ever played on a plano until he was twenty years of age. But no one wants to prove any of these things.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BREWSTER,

Philadelphia, March 13 (Special). The funeral of Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster took place this morning at the house of her husband in South Twelfth-st. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Fegro of Christ Church. The body was taken to Washington. Mr. Brewster was prostrated by the loss of his wife. "GET OFF THAT ENGINE."

METHODS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. ENGINEERS COMMANDED TO LEAVE THEIR TRAINS

IN ST. LOUIS-RESUMING WORK IN TEXAS. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, ] St. Louis, March 13.—This was another day of disappointment and disgust for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Several attempts were made to run out freight trains and the suburban accor trains. But when the trains reached the first street crossing the strikers would give the signal to stop and it would be instantly obeyed. Then the spokesman

" Please get off that engine, or take It back to the

The engineer in every case deserted his place and left the train on the track. About 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Portis, general attorney for the Goold lines, and ex-Judge Haugh, of the Supreme Court, appeared in behalf of the Missouri Pacific Rathroad before Judge Horner in the Circuit Court, and applied for a temporary injunction to restrain J. J. McGarry, Patrick H. Nolan, M. H. Palmer and others from entering the premises of the plaintiff and interfering with property; also to prevent any combining or conspiring outside of the premises to do any injury to the property. The court informed the attorney that Le could not enjoin the defendants from forming combinations among themselves, nor inducing others to join their organization. As to interfering with the premises, the plaintiff could cure relief.

"I shall grant an injunction," said the court, " to re strain the defendants from entering the premises of the plaintiff and from interfering with the property or employes while on the premises. I have nothing to do with

threats and persuasions." Judge Haugh argued that the injunction should include people who conspired against the company. The court would not listen to this, and the attorney went away with the amended order. This will not affect the issue in the least, as the strikers have not been allowed in the yards for several days. All their work is done at street crossings, and chiefly at Summit-ave., which ad-joins the shops. This morning a freight train was put ogether, and Engineer "Tom" Currie was ordered by the company to take it out. He jumped on his engine While he was backing toward the freight train, the Knights stopped him at the first street crossing and asked him to get off. The fireman steeped off instantly and stripped off his overalls. Currie then ran his engine back to the round-house. Another engineer was secured and the engine was allowed this time to couple to the freight. The signal was given to start, and the train noved slowly westward. For a moment it looked as if t was going out. At Summit-ave, the usual performance took place. Both engineer and threman stepped down and the engine was run to the shops.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the company made another effort to send out the Kirkwood accommodation train. The five reaches were well filled with passengers, and an engine came steaming down from the shops. The omotive was attached and the train started and ran a mile, when the engineer was signalled to stop. He reversed the lever, had a moment's conversation with a couple of the strikers and lett his engine, his fireman following his example. Another man was secured, and the train backed into the depot. A strike of the engineers is expected every hour. The action of the police here in running the engines has raised the ire of the Brotherhood. In its agreement with the company it is stipulated that if a locomotive is abandoned by a mem ber of the organization, no other member of the Brotherhood is allowed to take his place. They claim that the company has forced several members to take the place of other members who abandoned their engines. This is one or their grievances. Nothing except mail trains lett the city to-day on the blockaded roads, and the railroad authorities say that no proposition for a settlement has been received from or offered to the strikers.

The directors of the Merchants' Exchange met this rike, but to allow the trouble to be settled by the con: strike, but to allow the trotole to be section by the containts. Meanwhile Chicago is swooping down into Kansas and Fexus, and capturing the St. Louis trade.

To night Vice President Hoxle was in consultation with the engineers, and it is reported that the angineers agreed to stay on their charless until asked to get off. They consider the request a form of intimidation, and ney consider the request a form of infimination, and ould not trust themselves on the road with the power? The Knights arrayed against them. One hundred secial policemen were sworn in to-day by the city to totect the radroad property, and it is said that many them are Knights of Labor. One man was arrested or throwing a stone at a train. No other violence is inported. A dozen manufactories were closed to night into the trouble is settled. One thousand bread-winners

onth the trouble is settled. One thousand bread-winners are locked out by this move.

Superintendent Dickinson, who has charge of all terminal tacilities here, including the Bridge and Tunnel and Missouri Pacific yards, offered his men, who are on strike, a material increase of wages, but they refused to return to work until permitted to do so by the Knights of Labor. I ITTLE BOCK, Ark., March 13.-There is nathing new

concerning the strike to day, beyond the disabling of the last engine in possession of the company. CHICAGO, March 13.—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, published here says: "The fact that the Texas and Pacific road has resumed business along the entire line from New Orleans to El Paso, and that Governor Brown has apparently won the fight, is unsatisfactory to the strikers, and they will now try another method of crippling the company. The plan is as follows: The Knights of Labor all over the country, but The New-York League baseball club has alwhich is said to be upward of \$1 per man. This fund is to be sent to Texas and Louisiana and is to be used by a committee of twelve trusted Knights, in buying off the men who have gone to work on the line in place of the strikers. This committee will use persuasion with the men at work, will pay them a cersoon as the men are Knights they will be given a certificate that they were working for Goold but quit at the request of strikers and joined the order. This certificate will also commend them to the master workmen of assemblies in all parts of the conttry, and will urge upon these master werkmen that they find the bearer work. As soon as the men leave the employ of the Texas and Pacific they will be sent to Eastern points. The Knights say that the road will be crippled, and with no trains running their chances of success became far brighter. We recognize the power of money,' said the master workman, 'and we think we know how to apply it. Our trouble has been that there were too many unakilled laborers idle, but we will provide for them. The plan will be put into operation in a few days.

> LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. MISSOURI MINERS OUT-DISCONTED WEAVERS-A STRIKE BY ITALIAN WORKMEN.

Louis, Mo., March 13 .- About forty coal miners, employed at the White Oak mine near Marissa, quit work yesterday on account of a reduction of wages from 30 cents to 25 cents a box, which holds about seventeen bushels of coal, and were ordered to re move their tools from the mine. Fifty miners employed by Mesers Shuremann & Shellett, at their coal pits on the Pittsburg and Cairo Short Line Railroad, went out yesterday. That they consented to a reduction on the price of machine-mined coal from 1 cent to 7g of a cent per bushel, the reduced rates to go into effect on the 21st of February, and that on Thursday when they were paid off for work done prior to the contract, they received pay at the rate of % of a cent per bushes.

PALL RIVER, March 13 (Special).-There is no change in the strike at the Barnaby Mill. The strikers are busy ollecting funds from the operatives in the other mills for the purpose of prolonging the contest. There are indications of trouble at other milis. Complaint is made by spare weavers in the Seconnett Mili that they are not paid in full for the work done by them. They are obliged to get off fifty-two cuts from eight icoms a week, but through a queer system of figuring the weavers are paid for forty-four cuts only. The pay for the other eight cuts is kept by the company.

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—At the Auti-Chinese convention yesterday C. F. McGlashan, who directed the peaceful expuision of the Chinese from Trackee, was elected a member at large of the Executive Committee. The headquarters of the Executive Committee will be in San Francisco. One delegate from each county in the State was appointed on the committee, Mr. McGlashan was elected chairman, with a salary of \$200 a month. PITTSBURG, March 13 .- The coke trade is good and the

region has about settled down to active work. The Haz-lett & Painter Works of McChure & Co., are still idle, but will probably be reopened before long. The demand for coke is active, but shippers are experiencing some trouble in getting ears. The railroad strike in the West is detaining ears and aggravating the trouble. The Bai-timore and Ohio has ceased to take coke consigned to St. Louis. Louis.

Philadelihila, March 18.—A large number of Italian laborers employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad Company on that portion of its Schuylkili River east side line near the gas works, quit work this morning demanding higher wages. They threw away their tools and persuaded all the carters to cease work. Their places will probably be filled by other laborers to-day.

Chicago, March 13.—The State Executive Board of the Knights of Lator to-day issued an order that no more assemblies shall be organized in this State in the next forty days. "Our reason for issuing this order," said Robert Bennett, State Master Workman, "is that the order is growing too fast."

Louisville, March 13.—The freight brakemen on the Chessapenke and Onio and Southwestern road struck for an advance to-day. Several of them were arrested at Paduenh, Ky., while trying to stop trains. They were released and trains are running with new crows.

hundred and fifty women and girls, weavers in the Broadhead worsted mills, have quit work after demand-ing an increase of ten per cent and meeting a refusal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 13.—Studebaker Brothers lasued a card to the public this afternoon amounting that the whistics will be blown on March 29 for a resumption of work. All employees are invited to return. The pay-roll will be revised and wages increased where instead are as a constant of the control of The pay-roll will be

READING, Penn. March 13.—All the cigarmakers of this county are going into the Union. In this city man-ufacturers have requested their employes to join the Cigarmakers' Union because they have been unable to sell their goods unless put into the market as Union-

BEVERLY, Mass., March 13.—The lockout here, which is keeping 2,000 shoemakers idle, is likely to be ended in two or three days. The manufacturers decided year terday to recornize the Knights of Labor municipal board and asked for a conference. Most of the manufacturers with presented to be recorned.

heard and asked for a conference. Most of the facturers believe that an agreement will be reached BRUNSWICK, Me., March 13,-The Cabot Company's

cotton mill c osed its doors lest night on account strike, throwing 700 hands out of employment. BOSTON, Morch 13.—More than 300 drivers, conductors and other employes of the Cambridge and Charles Eiver street railroads joined the Somerville branch of the Knights of Labor between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning. They mean to demand \$2 a day for conductors and drivers, and a reasonable increase in stablemen's pay.

BITTER FEELING AMONG THE MINERS. \* ARBITRATION REJECTED IN FEDERATION NUMBER THREE-LACK OF WORK IN SHAMOKIN.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., March 13(Special).-The ong delayed decision of the Houtzdale, Osceola and Phillipsburg miners was given to-day, reversing their former decision to submit to arbitration. The Executive Board of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers met yesterday at Houzdale and this morning the miners of that sub-district met to ballot. It was they who prevented a strike on Tuesday by giving 15: votes for the strike and 1,089 for arbitration. Now they give only two votes against a strike, changing the result of the vote in the Clearfield region to which they belong. This action has greatly encouraged the strikers at Irwin, Broad Top, Myersdale, Garrett, Pocahontas, Elk Garden, George's Greek and all other subdistricts in Federation No. 3, embracing all the Eastern b.tuminous coal fields. There is no longer any indecision or hesitation, and all the men in the federation are now practically out. The exceptions are of minor importance, as that of the Kemble Iron Company at Riddlesburg, in the Broad Top region, where work was resumed only two weeks ago after a suspension of rearly eighteen months. The strikers are using every effort to induce the Riddlesburg meto join them and by the first of next week they may be out also. The Rock Hill Coal and Iron Company's men

out also. The lock fifth coal and from company a bar Robertsidale are greatly clated that the strike bas become general and attribute it to their own prompt and determined action at the beginning.

WILLIANSTOWN, Penn., March 13.—The Summit Branch Coal Company's collery men are still on a strike with little probability of an early settlement being effected. The name is one of the largest in the State, over 1,000 bands being employed. The operations two years ago SHAMOKIN, March 13.—Yesterday the Bellmore Collery shut down indefinitely on account of a scarcity of paying orders. Three hundred hands are thus added to the long list of unemployed. In Northumberland County experienced miners last month worked for \$16, and, owing to the scarcity of cars, they will make less for March. Arrangements have been completed for an immense labor demonstration at Mt. Carmel.

STRIKE OF STREET RAILROAD MEN. THE CARS STOPPED FOR A FIW HOURS IN CINCIN-NATI-WAGES ADVANCED IN ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13 .- The action of the street-car drivers and conductors last night in de manding an answer to their proposi ion for \$2 a day of twelve hours, by 10 o'clock to-day, has compelled prompt action by the companies. As they are governed by directors, who require time for consultation, it has been ound impossible to meet the demand for an answer at the hour named. The president of the Cincinnati Con solidated Street Railroad Company and one of the directors went to Workmen's Hall to consult with a com-mittee of the strikers and remained in consultation or some time. The meeting, however, anded without an agreement, and the strike began. President Kilgour, of the Consolidated Company, offered the men \$1.85 a day for tweive hours' work, or he would give the conof the Consolidate Company, or he would give the conductors \$2 a day and the drivers \$1.75 for twelve hours work. Both propositions were refused by the committee representing the conductors and drivers, as they took the ground that they could only carry out the instructions of the meeting held last night, at which they were ordered to demand \$2 a day for twelve hours. This action was communicated to the drivers and conductors at work, and the cars were run into the stables to make good the determination to clear the tracks of all cars by noon. This strike takes from the streets all cars except those of the Mount Anburn line, and those running to Covington and Newport. One of the Newport lines is involved with the strikers. The present pay of the men varies from \$1.50 to \$1.85 per day of from thirteen to differen hours.

The strike was brought to an end as suddenly as it began. The men on the Walmut Hills lines accepted \$1.85 and a day of twelve hours, and sent out their cars about 2 o'clock. The employes of the consolidated company had a less harmonious meeting. They becan their session at 2 o'clock and were about equally divided between the two propositions made by President Kilgour—\$1.85 all around, or \$2 for conductors and \$1.75 for drivers. It required considerable line to come to a decision, but they settled upon the last named proposition, and at 6

work.

St. Louis, March 13.—Recently the management of the Broadway and Cass Avenue street-car lines of this city, advanced the wases of their employes to \$2 for tweive hours' work per day. This action has caused dissatisfaction among the employes of the other lines, and yesterday delegations of their number made the circuit of the city, asking their fellow-laborers to assemble on sunday evening to consider the propriety of beginning a strike for an increase of wages to the amount paid by the Broadway and Cass Avenue companies.

Ayer's Sarsat Isolaby all druggists and dealers Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & C.

Price, \$1; six bottom of the city of the Broadway and Cass Avenue companies. FILLING THE PLACES OF STRIKERS.

Springfield, Ohio, March 13 (Special) .-Twelve hundred employes of the Champion Harvester Works have been out over a week now, and no settle-ment seems possible. Following the discharge of all the Knights of Labor in the East Street Reaper Works by W. N. Whiteley, came the discharge, one by one, of the Knights employed in the Champion Machine and Knife and Ear Companies, of which Amos Whiteley is president. The publication of a daily paper, The Champion City Times, was begun at the East Street Works to night. It will be devoted to labor news, and will sustain Whiteley's position in discharging Knights of Labor. Works are being filled with non-union measured colonies of non-union moniders will be brought in next week.

DISCONTINUING THE MALLORY BOYCOTT. Galveston, Tex., March 13 .- It is stated tonight that at their meeting this morning the District Executive Board of the Knights of Labor concluded not to interfere with work in the cotton presses nor on the Guif, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, because of the Out, Colorado and Santa Fe Hailroad, because of the boycott against the Mailory Company. This conclusion, which is a virtual abandonment of the boycott, so far as it affects the Galveston railroads and the cotton traffic, highly satisfactory to business men and gives hopes for an early settlement of the boycott itself.

DEMANDS OF WEAVERS AT NEW-BEDFORD. NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 13. (Special) .-The weavers at the Natamska Mill in this city, being warned of a reduction of three cents a cut on two kinds of lawn goods on Thursday, quit work. The original price paid was forty-two cents a cut, but the yarn being poor three cents additional was recently added. The agent says the yarn is now good, hence the reduction.

To-day the strikers decided to demand three cents per
cut for havn goods known as "L. D. T." grade, seventytwo yards long, and 10 per cent advance on the last
wages paid for the "C. O. N." grade, stry yards long,

DISCHARGING MEN WHO WANTED EXTRA PAY NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 13 (Special) .rouble among the Old Colony freight-handlers in this city to-day led to the discharge of nine men. The men have always received extra pay for overtime work up to January. In February they worked overtime by ceived no pay, and when inquiry was made they told that they had waiting-time enough to con-balance the overtime.

THE STEAM COMPANY AND THE DOCK BOARD The strike against the New-York Steam Heating Comany assumed a new phase yesterday. In the morning the strikers found out that an old ordinance ferbids the erection of a steam engine or coal shute on a pier. They immediately complained to the Dock Commissioners

immediately complained to the Dock Commissioners that the Steam Company had an engine and shute on Pier No. 8 North River in violation of law. The Commissioners investigated the complaint and ordered the Steam Company to stop using the engine and shute and remove them from the pier. The company, however, continued to use the engine and shute.

The strikers say that if the Steam Company refuses to make terms with them they will beyond the verything and everybody connected with it. The company is getting in from 250 to 300 tons of coal a day and the managers say that by to-day they will have enough in reserve to last them a week.

Yesterday afternoon the company replaced the old-fashioned coal-bucket, which has been used on their pier in taking coal from the barges with one of the new patent ones which have lately come into use. The bucket falls disself and only two men are needed to manage it. The bucket was lowered into the barge, filled, holsted to the top of the shute and dumped twice in fifty seconds.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS QUIT WORK. About thirty messenger boys in the employ of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, Nos. 2 and 4 Court st., Brooklyn, appeared yesterday morning at the offices without their uniforms, and informed Superintendent A. W. Darragh that they would no Paducah, Ky., while trying to stop trains. They were released and trains are running with new crows.

Chicago, March 13.—The State Executive Committee of Kalchta of Labor to-day held a conference with Mr. McFarland and C.M. Henderson, representing M. D. Wells & Co., and C.M. Henderson & Co., the last two remaining firms in Chicago beyonder for refusing to dismining firms in Chicago beyonder for refusing to dismining firms in Chicago beyonder to stop and shoes, and the firms agreed ascontinue their contracts as soon as possible.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 13 (Special).—About one

The superintendent refused to treat with the strikers but quietly sent word to the Western Union office in this city for fifty boys and received a reply that they would be over in a short time. Then he picked out the ringleaders of the strike and discharged them one by one until about a dozen had been told to seek other employment. The rest asked to be taken back at the old rates, and this was done.

A STRIKER'S LAMENT TO AN EMPLOYER. HOW HE LIVES ON SMALL PAY AND WORKS 18 HOURS A DAY.

Boston, March 13 (Special) .- The human

ide of a strike is the striker's, says The Record. The hardships of a man who cannot feed his family decently though he toll ever so hard always appeal to us; the hardships of a dollar that cannot earn its interest by the utmost sweat of its metallic brow do not touch our sympathies. A Boston man who has just returned from New-York was deeply affected by a simple sort of average story that a street-car striker in that city told him. I was born in Vermont," said the striker, "and came to New-York fourteen years ago. I soon got a situation as driver on one of the lines at \$2.50 a day. By prudence I saved up \$500. With this I furnished dence I saved up \$500. With this I furnished a suite of rooms and then married a sewing girt. My wife did the housework and we got along nicely and lived coinfortably. We have several children now and, while our expenses have been increasing, my wases have been eut down until at last they reached \$1.75 a day. During my fourteen years in New-York I have never drunk a glass of intoxicating liquor, nor a class of beer; nor have I smoked a cigar nor chewed to bucco; and to-day I have not money enough to support my family a month. For days I don't see my calldren. I am obliged to report at the stable at 5 o'cick in the morning or lose my car for the day. We have but seven minutes in which to eat our dinners, and as the company provides no place for our dinners, and as the company provides no place for our dinners, and as but seven minutes in which to eat our dinners, and as the company provides no place for our dinner pails, we have to take them along with us on our car. Many a day this cold winter have I eaten a frozen dinner. We work sixteen hours a day on an average, and often an hear or two extra on account of losing a trip by delays. Can you blame us for striking, str! The Boston man who heard this story kept thinking about it, and the first thins that he did when he reached home was to raise the pay of his men, of whom he employs a large number.

The efforts of the carpenters are now devoted almost entirely to bringing Philip Hermann to terms. The trouble at the Emigrants' Savings Bank was arranged on Thursday, but on Friday the carpenters in formed Mr. Hermann that a fine of \$250 had been imposed on him for a violation of the union rules. He refused absolutely to pay this and the matter was reported to the Building Trades delegates. It was decided to order all the union men to strike again yesterday morning The building was deserted. Some of the delegates opposed the strike on the ground that it was hardly fair to

impose such a fine, but they were overruled. President Strasser, of the International Union, has written a letter to General Master Workman Powderly, written a letter to General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, asking him to prevent the interference of District Assembly No. 49 of the K. of L. in this city, in the fight of the International Union with the firms of Levy Brothers, Brown & Earle and McCoy & Co. Mr. Strasser claims that if District Assembly No. 49 as prevented from giving the white label of the Knights of Labor to these firms, they will be compelled to give in to the internationals. Francis H. Leggett & Co., the wholesale grocers, are to be boyested by the Internationals unless they accede to the demands of the union to stop buying from Levy Brothers.

CONCESSIONS TO BROOKLYN CONDUCTORS. President Hazzard, of the Brooklyn City Raffread, informed a committee of his conductors who called upon him yesterday afternoon that he was not opposed to their joining a protective labor organization. He also granted their request to let the men who had been long est in the service run the "straight" cars.

## Pimples, Boils,

impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful turous, by removing their cause: the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Bolls, which have pained and distressed me every season for several

years.-George Scales, Plainville, Mich. I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also, with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugiy dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary

good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected A Perfect Cure.

and I have not been troubled since.-T. W. Boddy, River.st. Lowell Mass.

paired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due the the cruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor Stanley Observer, Albomarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time with a humor which an peared on me face in agly Pimples and Blotches. Ager's sur-saparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.-Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Ask for

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price, \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## 23d-Street Boutillier Bros.

Special Sale this Week of

NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS

SILK, WOOL, & COTTON.

A Good Combination.

48, 50, and 52 West 23d-st.



Will be appreciated by MOTHERS as well as the BOYS -the PATENT ELASTIC WAIST BANDS is Pants and our Shirt Whists, with REINFORCED BANDS prevents tearing off the buttons, saves buttons holes, and are very much more comfortable to wear

NEW SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

The largest assortment of EVERYTHING FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR at lowest prices. BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR, 60 & 62 WEST 23D-ST.